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RESULTS OF THE ARCHBOLD EXPEDITIONS. NO. 4

AN APPARENTLY NEW RACE OF WALLABIES FROM SOUTHERN NEW GUINEA

By G. H. H. Tate and Richard Archbold

Among the many interesting mammals collected by the Archbold Expedition to New Guinea may be mentioned a representative of the Australian rufous-legged pademelons inhabiting the mixed grasslands and gallery woods in the territory south of the Fly River.

Macropus coxenii oriomo, new subspecies

Type.—No. 104429, Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist.; ♂, adult; Wuroi, Oriomo River, Western Division, Papua; February 2, 1934; collector, Richard Archbold. The type is a skin with skull in good condition.

General Characters.—A *Thylogale* wallaby of that section of wallabies that comprises the small, red-legged forms *coxenii* and *stigmaticus*. It may be distinguished from those forms by having the under parts washed with pinkish cinnamon instead of white (Thomas, 1888), and the hip-stripe ochraceous tawny instead of white. (In skins from north Queensland the hip-stripe is light tawny and the under parts show a trace of ochraceous wash.)

Description.—Pelage of type short, rather thin (much shorter and thinner than that of *stigmaticus* from north Queensland). Dorsal color much as in *coxenii*, mixed rufous and black running backward to the tail, becoming more rufous and less black on the flanks. Nape from behind ears to shoulders quite black. Front rufous, becoming more buffy on nose. Ears black, their inside hairs cinnamon buff, their bases surrounded by cinnamon flecked with black. Under parts light pinkish cinnamon, deepening at inguinal region to pinkish cinnamon and toward sides approaching orange cinnamon. Chin Mikado brown. Legs near orange cinnamon, their inner sides light pinkish cinnamon. Hip-stripe ochraceous tawny. Feet and hands Mikado brown. Tail above and near the base mixed rufous and blackish, the rest of the tail gray with a light covering of very short hairs near chamois in color.

The skull agrees closely in respect to the evenly rounded frontonasal suture with Thomas's (1888, Pl. VIII) illustration of *coxenii*. Compared with the skull of *stigmaticus* (A. M. No. 65153, ♂, collected by Raven in north Queensland), practically no differences are observable either in size or conformation: a median keel on the basi-occipital is developed in *oriomo;* the opening for the infraorbital nerve comes a little closer to the zygomatic root in *stigmaticus*. Otherwise we can see no difference.

Measurements of Type.—Head and body, 575 mm.; tail, 390; hind foot (s.u.), 117; skull, basal length, 95; zygomatic breadth, 52; nasals, 40.1; palatilar length, 58.5; diastema (i^4–p^4, alveoli), 20; m^1–m^3, 17.4; length crown i^3, 5.3.

This slightly differentiated race is founded upon a series of eight topotypes (including the holotype): 4 adult males, 1 subadult male, 1 juvenal male, and 2 juvenal females. These animals constitute, we believe, the first record of the presence in New Guinea of the red-legged pademelon wallabies and furnish yet another example of overlap of the north Australian fauna into southern New Guinea. The animals seem to be chiefly nocturnal, for most were shot by Mr. Archbold with the aid of a jacklight.